

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

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## Railroad Labor Questions Arise

**Measure Which Would Block Work Stoppages Is Studied by Nation's Lawmakers**

FOR over 60 years, the United States government has tried to provide methods by which disputes between railroad workers and employers could be settled without strikes. During the 1930's, when there was a great deal of turmoil in other industries, the federal laws to promote railway peace seemed remarkably effective.

Since World War II, however, there have been some major railway work stoppages; and each has had widespread effects on the nation. This fact leads many people to feel that the present system of handling labor-management quarrels on the railroads is no longer adequate.

Congress is therefore trying to decide whether new legislation is needed. Among the possible solutions is a measure introduced by Republican Senator Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, which has stirred up sharp controversy between spokesmen of the railway companies and employee representatives.

The Donnell proposal would forbid railway work stoppages, and would establish compulsory methods of settling disagreements between labor and the rail companies. It would represent a distinct change from the present setup, which depends largely on voluntary action by unions and management.

Today's system of handling railway labor disputes has been developed over a long period of years. Congress passed the first major law on the subject in 1888. This law set up a procedure under which the two sides could submit their differences to a group of referees—an *arbitration board*—for settlement. It also authorized the President to name a special

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TRYGVE LIE, Secretary General of the United Nations, believes that the Security Council should hold frequent meetings at regular intervals with the chiefs of state or foreign ministers of the member countries attending to discuss important world problems.

## United Nations in Trouble

**Russia's Opposition Hampers International Organization on Many Big Issues; September Meeting of General Assembly May Indicate Whether UN Can Succeed**

THE world may know this fall whether the United Nations is going to fail or go on as an international organization working for peace.

There is a chance that the 59-nation UN will get down to solid work when its General Assembly meets in New York in September—if the United States and Russia can settle major disputes that have arisen between them. But there is also a possibility of Russia's quitting the UN completely. She already has shown her feelings by walking out of more than 20 UN agencies.

Should Russia leave the UN altogether, taking other Communist nations with her, the non-Communist countries probably would remain in the organization. The world would then be more sharply divided, however, than at any time in the past four

years. The UN would become an association of non-Communist states. Its chances of working for peace, as a truly international society, would be pretty well ended.

It was this danger—the possibility that the UN might fall apart—that sent the Norwegian statesman, Trygve Lie, on a mission to Europe. As Secretary General of the UN, Lie left New York six weeks ago. He talked with Prime Minister Clement Attlee and other British leaders in London. He conferred with Premier Georges Bidault and other French officials in Paris.

Lie then went on to Moscow. There he saw the Communist dictator, Joseph Stalin, and lesser members of the Russian government. Lie also saw a Chinese Communist delegation in Moscow. At the end of May, he returned to the United States to discuss the results of his European mission with President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson.

It was Lie's hope that he could work out a compromise settlement by talks during his trip—a settlement that would keep Russia in the UN and, at the same time, not require the U. S. and her allies to abandon any of their anti-Communist principles. It is Lie's feeling that a solution to world problems can be found if everyone will keep trying.

Lie undertook the mission to Europe with the idea that he was in a position to offer mediation to the big powers. He is a citizen of little Norway, which has kept cordial relations with its Russian neighbor and at the same time made its culture strictly western. As Secretary General of the UN, Lie has, for the most part, been on good terms with both democratic and

Communist states. He has worked with officials of both sides.

Lie made no specific announcement of the results at the end of his trip. He only intimated he had hopes the UN's troubles would be solved. But government officials in western capitals, including Washington, were inclined to be pessimistic.

At least 10 major points involving the United Nations were in need of solution. Several were critical issues and of long standing. These 10 subjects, which provided a base for Lie's talks, were:

1. UN membership, especially China's.
2. Regular Security Council meetings.
3. Atomic energy control.
4. World armament reduction.
5. An army for the UN.
6. World health regulations.
7. Aid to underdeveloped countries.
8. Aid to colonial peoples.
9. Civil rights for all peoples.
10. Stricter international law.

UN membership is the most hotly disputed issue now blocking normal work of the world organization.

Russia wants the Communist government of China to be admitted to the UN. Russia contends that the Nationalist government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek no longer represents the Chinese people, because it has been driven from the Chinese mainland and has taken refuge on the island of Formosa.

We have continued to recognize Chiang's government and have refused to back Russia's effort to throw it out of the UN. The result has been to hinder much of the UN's work because Russia has been walking out of

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FREIGHT TRAINS are major transportation links between producers and consumers



THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION offers medical aid to the more backward areas of the world. Here a baby in Pakistan is vaccinated by a United Nations doctor.



UN OBSERVERS IN KASHMIR investigate that region's dispute with the Union of India. The prime purpose of the UN is to help settle differences that threaten peace.

## The United Nations Is Facing Serious Trouble

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UN meetings attended by representatives of Nationalist China.

There is also dispute over other nations seeking UN membership. We want membership for Austria, Finland, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Jordan, Ceylon, southern Korea, and Nepal. Russia has blocked these applications. Russia wants Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, and the government of northern Korea in the UN. We have blocked these applications, all of which came from Communist states.

A compromise on the membership has been talked about since Lie's visit to Moscow. By this compromise, the United States would agree to the removal of Nationalist China from the UN. Then, after a lapse of time, the U. S. might consider admitting Communist China to membership. Meanwhile, the U. S. and Russia would agree on ways to handle the other states seeking UN membership.

Under the compromise, Russia would return to participation in United Nations deliberations. Without agreement, it seemed likely that the UN would continue to be unable to work effectively. Lie gave no indication, at the end of his European visit, whether there was a chance that all parties would accept such a compromise.

Security Council meetings on a regular schedule, are closely tied to the question of Chinese membership in the UN.

When the UN was organized at San Francisco in 1945, the Security Council was set up as a special agency to act whenever peace is threatened. It was to be able, in theory, to call upon troops to deal with critical situations as they developed.

Council membership was limited to 11 nations. Five of these were given the power to kill any proposal by a negative vote—a veto. The five—the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and Nationalist China—were made permanent members of the Council. The other six nations are elected for two-year terms by the UN General Assembly. The present six are Ecuador, India, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Egypt, and Norway. All have special delegations at UN headquarters.

One of Lie's ideas was that the foreign ministers, even the heads of state,

of the Security Council nations should meet regularly. He felt that steps could be worked out gradually to end the cold war, if the officials would get together often.

It seems impossible for any meetings to be held in the near future, however. Nationalist China is still a member of the Security Council, and Russia has refused to attend deliberations with the Nationalist representatives present. This issue would have to be settled before a conference of top leaders of the Council.

Control of atomic energy has been a cause of bitter, unending dispute since the very early days of the UN.

The UN Atomic Energy Commission recommended international control in a report to the Security Council

at the end of 1946. The plan, favored by the U. S. and nine other Council nations, would have given the control job to the UN. There would have been an inspection committee, free to go anywhere to see what nations were doing and to make sure that they were not developing atomic bombs for use in war. Russia opposed this plan, largely because she did not want to give free access to her country to any inspecting committee.

So long as Russia is afraid to open her borders to an inspection of atomic plants, as we are willing to do, it seems unlikely that agreement can be reached. The U. S. position has been that there must be sincere cooperation and trust among nations if the danger of atomic warfare is to be

averted by true, international control.

Reduction of armed forces of all nations has made little progress, largely for the same reasons that there has been no agreement on atomic energy control.

The U. S. and most UN nations favor a census of armaments of the world, to be followed by a UN inspection of the reporting countries to verify the facts on armaments. Then a plan would be worked out for reducing military forces. Russia endorses a census of the amount of weapons held by each nation, but balks at inspections.

The U. S. position is that we cannot risk weakening ourselves by cutting armaments on the basis of reports, without inspections to verify them in each country. It may be that Lie's talks resulted in some gains on this point. Western political observers, however, feel that more friendliness would be required from the Communist world before a real armament reduction could get under way.

A solution to other points of dispute may be worked out, in time. Setting up an army for the UN, so that it can protect missions in troubled spots of the world, has been held up by objections from Russia. Agreement on methods of improving world health and on aid to underdeveloped countries and to colonial peoples, depends largely upon compromise.

The question of civil rights—for people persecuted by the Communists in Rumania and Hungary, for example—is one on which we are severely critical of the Russians. This is not likely, however, to lead to a breakdown of the UN. Likewise, there is a good chance that agreements can be worked out, over a period of years, on international laws to be applied to all nations in behalf of world justice.

The big issue, at present, remains that of UN membership and especially the fate of China. If Lie brought back a workable compromise from Moscow over China, one that will get Russia back into some measure of cooperation in the UN, he can count his mission a success. The UN will have a chance to go ahead and try to work out agreement on many issues. Otherwise, the UN may find itself at the point of failure as an international society for safeguarding the peace.



HOW MUCH LONGER can he put off buying it?



## Newsmaker

## Trygve Lie

TRYGVE LIE of Norway started early on the political career that has carried him to the high position of Secretary General for the United Nations (see story on page 1). At 16, while still in high school, Lie was elected president of the Norwegian Labor Party for his community, a suburb of the Norwegian capital, Oslo. From then on, Lie's political climb was steadily upward.

His father died not long after Lie was born in Oslo on July 16, 1896. Lie's mother helped him but he also had to work part time to get a lawyer's education. One job was as office boy for the Norwegian Labor Party's Oslo headquarters. Friendships he made there led, years later, to appointment as legal advisor for Norway's federation of labor unions. Lie held that position for 13 years and did much to keep Norway free from serious labor disputes.

Lie first entered the Norwegian cabinet as Minister of Justice in 1935. He was briefly Minister of Commerce in 1939. Then, after World War II began, he took over the job of Minister for Shipping and Supply. He set about building stocks of food to carry the country through the war and had a three-year supply on hand when Germany invaded Norway in 1940.



HARRIS AND EWING  
Trygve Lie

Lie drew up the plan by which the great Norwegian shipping fleet was directed to flee the Germans and head for British or other Allied ports. About 85 per cent of the ships succeeded in getting away within a few days after the Germans entered Norway. The ships were a valuable transport help to the Allies in the fight against the Nazis.

The courageous Norwegian official fled to London with his government after Norway was occupied, and continued to direct Norwegian shipping from the British capital. In 1941, Lie also took over the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway. He visited Washington in 1943 to negotiate with us, and he went to Moscow in 1945 to plan for ousting the Germans from northern Norway, in cooperation with Russian troops.

His ability to deal with both the Russians and the western powers during the war made him the natural choice of his government to head its United Nations representation. So Lie went to San Francisco in 1945 as chief Norwegian delegate for the UN organizational conference. He helped to draft Security Council provisions in the UN charter at that meeting. He was elected Secretary General of the UN at its session in London early in 1946.

A burly, jovial man, over six feet tall and weighing about 220 pounds, Lie gets along with almost everybody. He speaks English well. He used to be a good wrestler, and he still plays tennis and goes skiing whenever he can. His Norwegian wife is prominent in social welfare work. The Lies have three grown daughters. The UN provides the family with a comfortable home on Long Island.



"BIG THREE" AT YALTA. Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Marshal Stalin, meeting together in 1945, set the date for the United Nations Conference at San Francisco and made several other decisions affecting the postwar world.

## Historical Backgrounds

### United Nations Chronology

TRYGVE LIE'S suggestions for making the United Nations more effective (see page 1) call to mind the early years of planning for a world organization and the first years of its existence. In the following chronology we are listing some of the important steps that have taken place in the development of the United Nations.

**August 14, 1941.** The Atlantic Charter, drawn up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, was issued at the conclusion of a conference on board the American cruiser, *Augusta*, in the North Atlantic. Setting forth a number of world aims, the Charter mentioned the need of a permanent system for keeping peace after the war. The document marked one of the first official steps toward the establishment of the UN.

**January 1, 1942.** Delegates of the 26 nations then at war with the Axis met in Washington, D. C., and drew up a statement known as the Declaration of the United Nations. The nations agreed to continue the fight against the enemy and promised to uphold the goals of the Atlantic Charter. This paper is sometimes called the "birth certificate" of the UN.

**October 30, 1943.** Another milestone in the history of the United Na-

tions was the Moscow Conference. At this meeting, foreign ministers of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China issued a declaration, stating that there was need for a general international organization for keeping the peace after the war ended.

**July 1, 1944.** Representatives of 44 countries met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to discuss some of the financial problems that the world would have to face at the end of the war. Here the groundwork was laid for two of the UN's important specialized agencies—the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

**August 21, 1944.** Delegates from the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China met again, this time at an historic estate—known as Dumbarton Oaks—in Washington, D. C. At this meeting, they made an outline of a charter, or constitution, for the proposed international organization. It was suggested here that the United Nations should consist of a General Assembly in which all member nations were to have seats. In addition it was suggested that there be a Security Council, consisting of only 11 nations, with power to take action against war-making countries.

**February 4, 1945.** President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin met at Yalta in the Russian Crimea and made further decisions on the subject of the world organization. They decided upon the date and place of the conference at which the Charter was to be drawn up. A procedure for voting in the Security Council was proposed.

**June 26, 1945.** After more than two months of work, delegates to the San Francisco Conference signed the final draft of the United Nations Charter. The meeting was really a world constitutional convention on the lines of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 at which the Constitution of the United States was drafted. Representatives of 50 nations took part in the discussions and helped draw up the Charter.

**July 28, 1945.** The United States became a member of the United Nations when the Senate voted its approval of the UN Charter. The vote was 89 to 2. However, the Charter

still had to be ratified by a number of other nations before the organization could start functioning.

**August 2, 1945.** Upon the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference in Germany, U. S., British, and Russian leaders declared that they would support the applications of certain former-enemy nations for membership in the new world organization. The declaration made it certain that the United Nations would be a true world organization and not merely a grouping of the victorious powers.

**October 24, 1945.** The United Nations officially came into existence after the United States, China, France, Great Britain, Russia, and a majority of the other countries which had signed the charter indicated their final approval of the document.

**January 10, 1946.** The UN General Assembly—often referred to as "the town meeting of the world"—met for the first time in London. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, was elected its first President. The Security Council, which assembled a few days later in London, chose Norman Makin, Australian statesman, as its first chairman. Another highlight of the London meeting was the selection of Norwegian Foreign Minister Trygve Lie as Secretary General of the world organization.

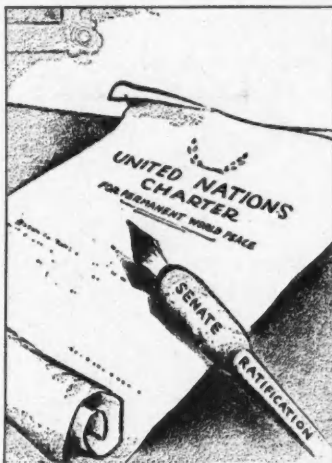
**March 25, 1946.** The United Nations Security Council had its first meeting in the United States. The eleven-member body convened in the Hunter College gymnasium in New York City.

**October 23, 1946.** The United States played host to the General Assembly for the first time. The delegates assembled at Flushing Meadow, Long Island, for the second part of the Assembly's first session.

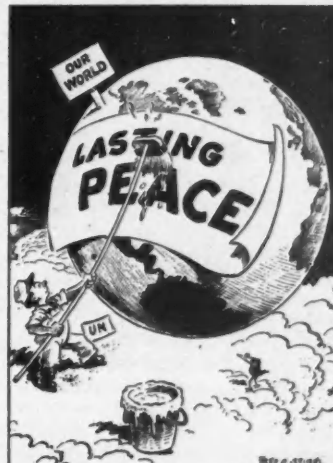
**December 14, 1946.** New York City was named the site of the permanent United Nations headquarters. The General Assembly voted to accept the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of a site valued at 8½ million dollars. Work soon got under way on preparing the area for new buildings for the world organization.

**October 24, 1948.** The third anniversary of the day on which the UN Charter went into effect was decreed by the General Assembly to be United Nations Day. Thereafter, the day was to be celebrated annually.

**May 11, 1949.** The world organization raised its membership to its present total of 59 with the admission of the new state of Israel.



"LET'S MAKE THIS PEN mightier than the sword." This cartoon appeared at the time the U. S. Senate was deciding whether or not to approve the UN Charter.



"HOPING HE CAN MAKE IT STICK." The war-weary world saw in the new United Nations organization hope for preventing future armed conflicts entirely.

# The Story of the Week

## Legislative Log Jam

July 31 is the date set by law for the adjournment of Congress—unless the lawmakers decide to extend the session. Since this is a congressional election year, Congress particularly wanted to end the present session on time.

But the Senate has run into one of its familiar "log jams." Unlike the House, which has kept up with its work, the Senate has a pile of unfinished business.

As things look now, the Senate may spend the rest of this month on the question of extending social security benefits to groups of workers who are not now covered. Then it will have to take up the vital matter of appropriating funds to meet the government's expenses during the coming fiscal year. A money bill was passed by the House long ago, but it hasn't yet reached the Senate floor. When it does, it may be held up for some time by a heated debate.

Another important measure which Congress must act on is the bill providing for military aid to our allies of the Atlantic Treaty. This seems likely to pass both houses in some form. Congress has almost completed action on a measure permitting Europe's displaced persons to come over here in larger numbers.

More doubtful is the fate of proposed tax legislation. Congress has been asked to reduce certain taxes, but it is likely to have trouble deciding which levies should be cut and how much.

On several other matters the disagreement is so sharp that nothing may come of them this session. One of these is the civil rights legislation for which the President has asked. Others are the Brannan plan for aid to farmers, compulsory health insurance, repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law, and federal government aid to education.

This list of unfinished business is by no means a complete one, but it gives some idea of what the Senate has to do before it can adjourn. Senate leaders have set August 12 as a target date for closing, but few people expect the target to be hit. Congress may be on the job as late as September.

Some congressmen are solving the problem to their own satisfaction by simply packing up and going home. They feel that if they don't soon start campaigning for reelection their opponents will have a tremendous advantage over them.

## Press Conference

After nearly two months of President Truman's new-style press conferences, Washington correspondents seem to have gotten used to them. What the meetings lack in easy informality they have gained in efficiency and good order.

When he became President, Mr. Truman followed Roosevelt's custom of having the correspondents meet in the presidential office. But with anywhere from 100 to 200 reporters crowded into the room, the President often did not know who was asking the question he heard. He felt that his meetings with the press should be conducted in a more orderly way.



WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCES are one way in which President Truman keeps in touch with the voters. The President used to meet the press in his offices in the White House, but now the weekly meetings are held in a conference room of "Old State"—the Executive Office Building across the street. In asking questions, reporters must stand, give their names and the names of the newspapers which they represent.

Late in April, therefore, the Treaty Room of the old State Department Building was turned into a conference room. Reporters were seated on folding chairs arranged in neat rows. They were asked to rise before putting their questions. Each man was to state his name and the name of the paper he represented. A loud-speaker system made it easy for everyone in the room to hear both questions and answers.

At first the correspondents found this procedure a little strange and questions came slowly. The President soon put them at their ease, however, and the conferences are now running smoothly.

## Expulsion for Jordan?

Representatives of the Arab League are meeting in Cairo, Egypt, today, June 12. They are to discuss the annexation of Arab Palestine by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Taking part in the conference are Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen, and Jordan. These nations

established the Arab League five years ago to give the nations of the Middle East a single, strong voice in world affairs.

The League has not fared well during its short lifetime. Its members opposed the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states, but the United Nations approved the division in spite of the League's objections. In the war between Jews and Arabs which followed, the defeat of the League's armies and the formation of the Jewish nation of Israel further damaged the prestige of the Arab organization.

The recent decision by Jordan to absorb the Arab portions of the Holy Land is still another blow to the League. Some time ago, the group went on record as opposing the merger of Arab Palestine with any other state. Jordan's disregard of this agreement seems to show that the League has little real influence, even among its members.

Observers are watching to see what action the Cairo meeting decides to take against Jordan. Some

expect Jordan to be expelled from the League, though they doubt that such expulsion would have any effect on that nation. But failure of the League to make an effective decision might finish off the last bit of prestige the organization has.

## Foreign Aid

Debate continues on the question of how far the United States should go in helping underdeveloped areas of the world. About two weeks ago, when Congress passed the foreign aid program for the coming year, the lawmakers provided for sending technical experts to the so-called "backward" regions to help them build up industries of all kinds and improve their agriculture.

In taking this step, Congress enacted what has come to be known as the Point Four program. (The program gets its name from the fact that the suggestion for helping foreign countries by sending them technical aid was made by President Truman as the fourth point in his inaugural address of January 1949.)

As enacted, the program calls for the spending of 35 million dollars for Point Four projects. This expenditure is not the chief target for criticism, though. A number of lawmakers, led by Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, fear that by beginning this program, Congress is opening the door to ever increasing demands for aid. These people believe, for instance, that big investments must be made in the underdeveloped areas, if real improvements are to take place. They fear the U. S. government will in the end be called upon to provide money for these investments, and that there is scant likelihood of our being repaid.

Other parts of the foreign aid program passed by Congress aroused little debate. They included almost 3 billion dollars for the Marshall Plan, 194 million dollars for South Korea and other areas of the Far East, 27 million for the Palestine Arabs, and 15 million for needy children in foreign countries.

## Federal Reform

The job of reorganizing the executive branch of the federal government is always a difficult one. Nevertheless, progress has been made during the past year. Perhaps the greatest advance came two weeks ago when Congress approved a number of reorganization plans submitted to it by President Truman. The action at that time meant that the lawmakers had approved 16 of 21 plans for federal reform that the President submitted to it earlier this year.

The reorganization proposals carry out recommendations made by a committee known as the Hoover Commission. In the summer of 1947, Congress asked that a commission be appointed to study the entire executive branch of the federal government to see how improvements could be made. Former President Herbert Hoover was named chairman of the group.

The committee's final report reached President Truman in May 1949, and work has been going on since then to put the recommendations into effect. It is estimated that approval of the



MEMBERS OF THE ARAB LEAGUE are meeting today in Cairo, Egypt, to discuss the annexation of Arab Palestine by the Kingdom of Jordan (see the note above).





SIX YEARS AGO THIS MONTH, Allied troops landed on the Normandy coast of France and the long and bloody drive across Nazi-occupied Europe began. In the six years that have followed D-Day, Europe has made an excellent recovery, but many of the scars of battle still remain. Above left three GI's and an American tank cautiously pick their way through a rubble-filled street in Cologne, Germany, in the drive that brought the war to a victorious end for us. Right, at the same corner in Cologne today, there are still to be seen barren trees and patched buildings as grim reminders of battles that raged there during the war.

latest proposals means that the executive branch of the government is about "35 per cent reorganized."

Under one of the plans recently approved, the U. S. Maritime Commission has been abolished as a separate agency and its duties have been transferred to the Department of Commerce. Other reforms make changes in the Justice, Interior, and Labor Departments. In general each plan is designed to streamline the operations of an agency or to do away with the overlapping of functions between agencies.

## UN Report

A United Nations committee has released a report which shows how many people in the world have newspapers and radios and how many can go to motion pictures. The study is important because it indicates the areas in which people have the greatest access to news and to information generally.

There is, the UN found, about one daily newspaper for every 10 people in the world, but the circulation of these papers is not evenly distributed. Great Britain leads in the number of newspapers available for its people. It has about 6 papers for each 10 people. Norway, Luxemburg, Australia, and Denmark have more than 4 papers for each 10 people. The United States has about 3½ for each 10 persons.

The UN report estimates that there is approximately one radio set for every 15 people in the world. The heaviest concentration is in the United States. We have about 6 radios for each 10 persons. Sweden is next with about 3 for each 10. At the other extreme are China with only 2 radios for each 1,000 people, and India with only 7 per 1,000.

Figures from the Soviet Union indicate that there are about 2 newspapers for each 10 people and less than half a radio for each 10.

Monaco, the tiny country on the southern coast of France, leads in the number of movies it has in comparison with the size of its population. Australia, New Zealand, Bermuda, Sweden, Israel, Belgium, Iceland, Great

Britain, and Gibraltar also have a higher ratio of movies to the population than does the U. S.

## Greek Restoration

A year ago about 700,000 Greeks—almost one out of every ten in the population—were refugees. Forced from their homes by their country's civil war, the refugees were crowded into the cities. They lived in warehouses, in makeshift dwellings of canvas, under bridges, and in culverts.

Today most of these people have returned to their former homes. They are beginning again to make a contribution to Greece's economic development. Some have started work on farms and are growing crops to relieve the food shortages that continue throughout the country. Others are rebuilding homes, schools, churches, and other structures destroyed by rebel fighters during the civil strife.

The job of returning the refugees to their homes has been undertaken by the Greek people themselves, with a minimum of outside aid. Last year, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations turned down a request from the Greeks for funds to use in resettling the refugees. Then an organization known as the "Friends of the Village" began to redouble its efforts.

The organization has collected money and planned and carried out the resettlement program. Some aid now comes from the outside. Canadian and French groups have recently "adopted" villages in northern Greece, the area most affected, and are helping to rebuild the towns.

Greek authorities expect that all refugees will have returned to their homes within the next few months. Much reconstruction work, however, will remain to be done.

## Employment Picture

Generally speaking, the employment scene has brightened during the past few weeks. The downward trend in the number of people working in the United States came to an end earlier this year, and a marked upward movement began. Federal experts estimate that a peak of 60 million persons em-

ployed will be reached during the summer.

There are, however, areas in the nation where unemployment is higher than normal, and there are industries in which the number of workers has dropped. Employment is slow, for instance, in the textile and clothing industries and in those making leather goods and rubber products. On the other hand, it is high in what are known as durable goods industries—steel plants and foundries, refrigerator and television companies, and automobile factories. In the construction industry, residential building continues at high levels.

In spite of these encouraging factors, some federal officials fear that cuts in employment may come all too soon. They point to the increasing use of new machinery which can be operated by fewer and fewer workers. Added efficiency and improvement in machinery mean increased production, they say, but they may also mean decreasing employment.

There is no easy answer to the problem of keeping employment high. In times like the present, when most people who want jobs can find them, the general public does not worry. Experts in the field, both in the fed-

eral and state governments and in private industry, constantly have their "ears to the ground," though, to detect trends that may help them foresee—and prevent—a sudden drop in employment.

## John Bull's Petrol

For British motorists—the more prosperous ones, at least—this should be the happiest summer since 1939. Petrol (gasoline) rationing is now a thing of the past, and car owners can drive as much as they like.

Britain began rationing gas in the first month of the war, September 1939. During most of the war period, there was no allowance for pleasure driving. Lately the motorist has been permitted enough gas to carry him 90 miles each month.

Continuance of gas rationing after the war brought plenty of grumbling, but the government was firm. Most of John Bull's petrol was bought from the United States, and he could not afford to spend many of his dollars in this way.

Last month two American oil companies offered to sell gasoline for British pounds instead of dollars. They wanted to use the pounds in buying tankers and other equipment from England. The offer was promptly accepted by Britain, and gas rationing was abolished.

Though the end of rationing has brought a big increase in holiday motoring, the total consumption of gasoline may not increase very much. Since it sells for the equivalent of 35 cents a U. S. gallon, most British motorists find that they are rationed by price. But they probably prefer this system to having the government tell them how many miles they may drive each month.

In general, the system of rationing is definitely on the decline in the United Kingdom. Eggs, milk, potatoes, and bread are no longer rationed. Neither are canned fish, canned fruit, rice, cookies, and jelly. The restaurant meal limit of five shillings (70 cents) was recently abolished, too, so diners-out are eating more heartily.

Clothing and shoes are off the ration. Coal is not, but it is beginning to be more abundant. Life in Britain is a little easier, a little brighter than it has been for a long time.



"COME AND GET IT!" This new "eat and run" Army field kitchen is designed to keep up with the fast-moving pace of modern warfare. Meals for 200 men can be prepared while the truck is en route to a new location. Food is dished out from the kitchen and the truck can be back on the road again five minutes after the last soldier has been served. The new mobile kitchen is a big improvement over the old one.

# Railway Labor

(Concluded from page 1)

investigating commission whenever he thought one necessary—to study the facts and recommend settlements in railway disputes.

No means was provided, however, for enforcing the decision of an arbitration board or the recommendation of an investigating commission. It was hoped that each side would feel obliged to obey such decisions, in order not to lose favor with the general public.

Although the 1888 law was not used a great deal during the 10 years that it remained in effect, its main ideas were followed in later legislation. The law now being used resembles it in important respects.

Passed in 1926 and later amended several times, the present Railway Labor Act provides an elaborate system for handling disputes. Under it, there is a National Mediation Board, which tries to settle conflicts that arise when railway employees seek new agreements on wages or working conditions.

When a dispute occurs, the board confers with each side and seeks to obtain a quick settlement. If this effort fails, the board tries to persuade the employers and employees to *arbitrate* their dispute. That is, it asks them to submit their differences to a panel of referees, and to agree in advance that the panel's decision will be obeyed. The two sides are not re-



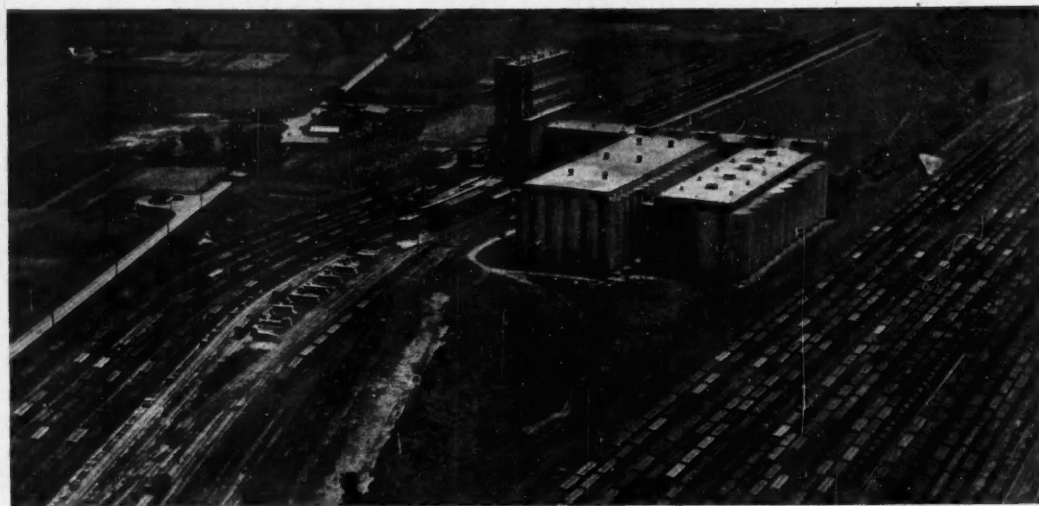
WORK STOPPAGES on the railroads can quickly tie up Uncle Sam.

quired to arbitrate; but if they decide to do so, they follow a procedure set up by Congress.

First, a board of judges is selected. It may consist of either three or six members. If it has three members, one is chosen by each of the two sides, and a third—called a “neutral”—is chosen either by the first two or by the National Mediation Board. In the case of a six-member panel, each side selects two members and there are two neutrals. After the board is established, it makes a careful study of the dispute, and then announces its decision on the settlement.

On many occasions, however, the two sides will agree neither to arbitration nor to ending their conflict through talks and conferences. In that case, the National Mediation Board notifies the President that it has not been able to clear up the controversy.

If a dispute reaches this stage, there is considerable danger of a work stoppage. So the President can then ap-



RAILROAD YARDS are a familiar scene near huge grain elevators and factories. Hundreds of cars move in and out each day.

point an *emergency board* to take charge of the case. He does not need to get the consent of the railway management or of the unions in order to appoint this group.

After the emergency board has been established, it has 30 days in which to study the dispute and recommend a settlement. During this period, and for 30 additional days, the company is required to keep the railroad in normal operation and the union cannot call a strike. Neither the employers nor the employees, however, are required to accept the emergency board's recommendations. After the total waiting period of 60 days has ended, a work stoppage can legally occur.

The procedures described above are used on disputes that arise over the making of *new* agreements. Another field that produces many conflicts, however, is in the carrying out of agreements that have *already* been made. A union might charge, for example, that some railway company has failed to live up to the terms of an existing contract.

## The Adjustment Board

In such a case, under present railway labor laws, the dispute can be taken to the National Railroad Adjustment Board. This agency hears both sides of the argument, then issues its decision. The winners may, if necessary, ask a federal court to enforce the decision of the board.

Unfortunately, it takes a long time to have a case decided by the Adjustment Board, so on many occasions this agency is by-passed. Sometimes, for instance, a union simply declares that the employers are violating an agreement, and that there will be a strike unless the violation stops. Then, just as in other threats of railroad work stoppages, the case is likely to go to a presidential emergency board.

Although presidential boards can delay railway strikes for 60 days, there has been no regular method—except under emergency wartime legislation—of preventing a work stoppage after that period ends. Railroad companies feel that such a method should be provided, and many railway officials are strongly supporting the bill proposed by Senator Donnell of Missouri.

This bill, if passed, would make railway work stoppages illegal. Under it, labor and management would either have to settle their disputes voluntarily, or submit them to government arbitrators or referees—the National Railroad Adjustment Board in some

cases, and presidential emergency boards in others. Decisions made by these government bodies would be binding both on management and on labor unless set aside by federal courts. Company or union officials could be punished for failure to comply.

In the past, the government has sought to provide machinery for settling disputes, but it has not—under any peacetime measures—forbidden railway work stoppages. The Donnell bill would forbid them.

A Senate committee has been holding hearings on the Donnell proposal during the last several weeks. Railway officials, including the presidents of several big companies, have made emphatic statements in support of the bill. President Gustav Metzman of the New York Central Railroad Company has declared:

“The time is long past when any group of men, whether it be the management of the railroads or the organizations representing their employees, can conscientiously claim a right to paralyze the economy of the nation for their own benefit.”

Mr. Metzman points out that people who get into quarrels with their neighbors are required to take their disputes to court instead of settling them by force. He feels that there should likewise be an orderly and compulsory means of settling disputes between railway employers and employees.

Conflicts between management and labor, Metzman concludes, should not be allowed to tie up such vital services as the railways. Instead, the parties involved in a controversy should

be required to submit their differences to arbitrators or referees.

Until quite recently, the railroad firms opposed compulsory methods of settling labor-management conflicts. But, according to railway officials, unions have become so uncompromising that the company views have undergone a change.

Senator Donnell's bill, which would compel railway employers and employees to settle their disputes without work stoppages, is bitterly opposed by leaders of the railroad labor unions. The weekly newspaper *Labor*, sponsored by a group of these unions, calls the measure “vicious” and “totalitarian.” Here are some of the arguments which the employees' representatives set forth:

## Management Blamed

“It is railway management, rather than labor, that is chiefly to blame for strikes. Too often the railroad companies stubbornly refuse to grant their workers' requests. In some cases they seem to feel that the best plan is to let a strike develop, and then accuse the union of responsibility for the work stoppage. What we need, rather than anti-strike laws, is a more reasonable attitude on the part of the railroad officials.

“The employer has numerous advantages on his side. He can resort to many kinds of delaying tactics when his employees ask for better wages or improved working conditions. On the other hand, the strike is a strong union weapon that goes a long way toward equalizing the strength of the two sides. The railroad companies want to take this weapon out of their employees' hands.”

President O. H. Braese of the Train Dispatchers' Association says that Senator Donnell's proposed measure would shackle the rail unions and make it impossible for them to work effectively. In general, the unions feel that a law which would take away their freedom to strike, and which would impose compulsory methods for settling labor-management disputes, has no place in a democratic country. Furthermore, it is argued, such a law would surely be unconstitutional.

Both sides in this controversy are putting up a stiff fight to win the support of Congress and the general public. The hotly disputed measure proposed by Senator Donnell may not get thorough consideration by the lawmakers this year, because it was introduced rather late in the present session of Congress.



EWING GALLOWAY



## Red Cross Chief

### George C. Marshall

GENERAL George Marshall, chairman of the American Red Cross, has been keeping close watch on relief work in several disaster areas during the past few weeks. Floods, earthquakes, and explosions have thrown heavy responsibilities on the famous relief organization which Marshall heads. The Red Cross has met these crises with its customary dispatch.

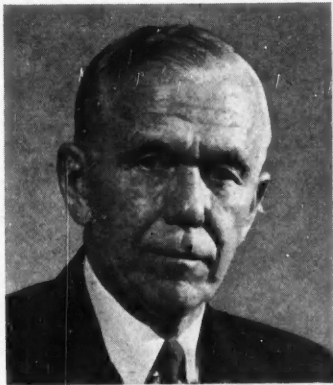
For example, when floods hit Winnipeg, Canada, the American Red Cross made a sizable contribution and sent its top "troubleshooter" to help out in relief work. Following a munitions explosion in South Amboy, New Jersey, stores of blood were on their way to that city even before the dust had settled. Within a few hours from the time that Cuzco, Peru, was rocked by a violent earthquake, C-47's, loaded with blankets and tents, were en route from Panama to the stricken area.

Few men have shouldered such responsibilities in a lifetime as has George Marshall. The head of the Red Cross has also previously held the top positions in both the Army and the Department of State. President Truman has called him "the outstanding man" of World War II.

A native of Pennsylvania, Marshall attended Virginia Military Institute. He became the Institute's highest-ranking cadet officer and one of its best football players.

Marshall began his upward climb as an Army officer in 1901. He served at various posts, and in World War I his ability as a planner of large-scale troop movements attracted the attention of his superiors. He was given jobs of increasing importance, and two years before the outbreak of World War II, he was appointed to the Army's top position—Chief of Staff.

During the war General Marshall had over-all direction of the campaigns conducted by our Army in all parts



George C. Marshall

of the world and made a distinguished record. After the war he was sent to China where he spent several months trying to find a peaceful solution for that country's internal strife. Although this mission failed, the General's diplomatic ability was recognized, and he was named Secretary of State early in 1947. He directed our foreign relations through a difficult period and drew up the postwar recovery plan that bears his name.

Ill health caused General Marshall to resign from the State Department job early last year. After a period of rest he recovered his health sufficiently to assume his present post.



AN INDIAN MOTHER and her baby in the market place at Cuzco, Peru

## Cuzco Is Rebuilding

Ancient Town Was Capital of Indian Empire Before Pizarro  
And His Men Conquered Peru 418 Years Ago

AT Cuzco, high in the mountains of southern Peru, Indian laborers are working in the rubble of wrecked buildings. It will be a long time before the town recovers from the damage done by an earthquake last month. Though the ground trembled for only a few seconds, the quake leveled or damaged about a fifth of the little city.

Cuzco was an early capital of what is now Peru. It was built nearly a thousand years ago by Indians whom we call *Incas*. Ruins of Inca temples and fortifications are still to be seen. The Incas, whose empire lasted for about 500 years, probably chose the site of Cuzco for its defensive possibilities. It lies at an altitude of 11,380 feet and is surrounded by lofty, snow-capped mountains. Only a few passes lead to the place and at these large stone fortresses were built.

But in 1532 the Spanish adventurer, Francisco Pizarro, trapped the Indian emperor outside his capital. Though the emperor had thousands of warriors and Pizarro less than 200, the Spaniards' horses and cannon won. Pizarro made himself master of Peru. Stripping Cuzco of its gold and silver and taking all he could from the Indian nobles, he decided to found a splendid capital near the coast.

In 1535 he began work on it. Today, after four centuries and the severe earthquake of 1746, Lima still shows his influence. Its basic plan is Pizarro's checkerboard of narrow streets dotted here and there with open spaces planted with flowers and palm trees. The modern Palace of Government rises where the palace of the conqueror once stood, and Pizarro himself, a half-mummified skeleton, can still be seen through the glass panel of his tomb in the cathedral.

Lima belongs to the first of Peru's three sections—the coastal desert. The other two sections are the mountains and the forest beyond them.

The desert receives practically no rain, but it supports a quarter of Peru's eight million people. Water is furnished by the rivers which run down from the mountains. All the larger rivers are bordered by the

nation's great sugar, cotton, and rice plantations.

The second section of Peru consists of the Andes Mountains. It is a jumble of snowy peaks and bare mountains. Nearly three fourths of the Peruvian people earn a meager living by raising crops and animals in the high valleys of this region.

Last and least important of Peru's three sections is the forest region east of the mountains. Here is a dense tropical jungle brightened by orchids and other gay flowers. It is sparsely inhabited, for the hot, damp climate is unhealthy.

Peru is nearly twice the size of Texas. Though she is a land of vast natural resources, the Indians who make up the bulk of her population remain very poor. Agriculture and mining have brought wealth to a few families, but so far they have failed to give the people a good standard of living. As usual, poverty and ignorance go hand in hand. Fewer than half the Peruvians can read and write.

The nation's republican form of government has not worked as intended. Peru has suffered from dictatorship and revolution.

It cannot be denied, however, that progress has been made in recent years. Education is being extended and the government has assumed a greater responsibility for helping the poverty-stricken Indians.



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

## Study Guide

### Railways

1. When did Congress pass its first major law on the handling of disputes between railroad companies and their employees?
2. By what means does the National Mediation Board try to bring about the settlement of railway labor controversies?
3. What action can the President take, under the Railway Labor Act, if the National Mediation Board notifies him that its efforts to clear up a dispute have failed?
4. Describe the job of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.
5. What important changes would Senator Donnell's proposed bill make in the handling of disputes between railway management and labor?
6. How do the railway union leaders feel about the Donnell bill?
7. What did railway company officials say about the measure when they appeared before a Senate committee?

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor the railway labor bill proposed by Senator Donnell? Why or why not?
2. Can you suggest any other new ways of handling disputes between railroad companies and their employees?

### United Nations

1. List the four main issues that are blocking United Nations operations.
2. Outline the compromise being discussed for settling the UN dispute over China's membership in the UN.
3. Why won't Russia agree to international control of atomic energy?
4. What are Trygve Lie's reasons for wanting high government officials at Security Council meetings?
5. Why are top level Security Council meetings difficult to bring about now?
6. Describe the plan for armament reduction favored by the U.S.
7. Why did Trygve Lie consider himself to be in a good position to mediate disputes between the United States and Russia?
8. How do government officials in the U.S. and in other countries view the results of Lie's mission to Moscow?

### Discussion

1. Do you think the UN could succeed as an association, without Russia and her Communist allies? Give your reasons.
2. Do you believe that the UN eventually can work out a solution to its many difficulties? Why, or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. List three important measures that the Senate must consider during the next few weeks.
2. To what extent, approximately, have the Hoover Commission's recommendations for reorganization of the executive branch of the federal government been carried out?
3. Why are members of the Arab League meeting in Cairo, Egypt, today?
4. What foreign-aid program is causing debate among our lawmakers in the national capital?
5. According to a UN report, what nation has the greatest number of newspapers in relation to the size of its population? Which has the greatest number of radios?
6. Is your locality one in which employment is rising or falling?
7. Discuss briefly the work George C. Marshall has done since the beginning of World War II.

### Pronunciations

Cuzco—kōōs'kō  
Hashemite—hash'uh-mite  
Iraq—i-rāk'  
Pizarro—pi-zahr'rō  
Saudi Arabia—sah-ō'dē ah-ray'bi-ah  
Trygve Lie—trig'vuh lee

Facts and Opinion from . . .

# Current Newspapers and Magazines

(The views expressed in this column are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

## "The Road Back To America," Editorial in The Washington Post.

For weeks the capital has been seized and convulsed by a terror. What has permitted this thing to come to pass?

The rising distrust, the roaring bitterness, the ranging of Americans against Americans, the assault on freedom of inquiry, the intolerance of opposition—all this has its roots in a deep and troubled state of the nation's mind. Our country faces, and will continue to face, dangers greater than we have ever known. To defeat those dangers we must know them, and, knowing them, meet them with a constructive program rather than with hysterical fright.

The danger we face today is new in our history. There are three central aspects of this danger, and together they make up the cause of our discontent.

First, there is the unparalleled, cancerous evil of totalitarianism. The slavery it imposes on men's bodies may have some resemblance to the dark spots in prior history, but there is no precedent for its fiendish grip on men's minds.

Second, this evil now controls a great world power, wielding authority over hundreds of millions of people and a major industrial empire. For the first time we now live from day to



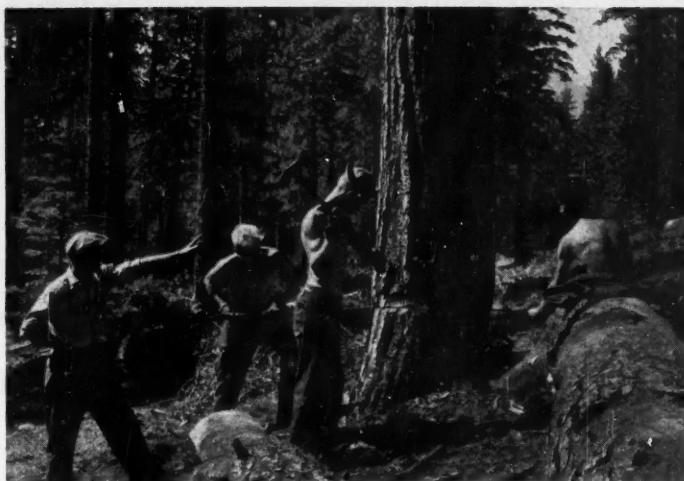
day under the shadow of devastating or crippling attack.

Third, the Communist state has the fanatical devotion of fifth columnists in every country abroad, including our own. Thus, for the first time in our history, we have a secret conspiratorial force in our midst.

Why not use any methods to fight it, then, if the danger is so real? Why not, in short, the most thoroughgoing purge or witch-hunt? Ought we not to change our concepts and put the burden of proof on the accused?

That course, this newspaper submits, would be burning down the house of the American way of life in order to get at the rats in it.

To go further: Witch-hunting is weakening to our front-line soldiers in the cold war—our diplomats. Witch-hunting will drive out of the government the very brains which alone can



TIMBER! University of Idaho forestry students learn all jobs of the woods.

give us victory in the cold war. Witch-hunting tears our unity apart and lowers the discussion of real problems to the level of the gutter. Witch-hunting hurts us abroad by repelling our allies, whose help we need in upholding the free world. Finally, witch-hunting will defeat the purported purpose of witch-hunting. Aesop taught us long ago the foolishness of the little boy who falsely called, "Wolf, wolf!" There is no end to the range of hysteria and fear.

We must, therefore, find a way for reducing the darkness of ignorance in which fear thrives. The aggression of the Communist state will present us with real danger for many years. It is enough to ask our citizens to see the threat when they have the fullest and most honest information about it. It is intolerable for them to face it when they have no means for judging the wildest rumors about internal security.

It is essential that a commission of leading citizens be appointed to assess our over-all security and to give the American people the fullest possible information. Such a "commission of national security" should survey the major aspects of national security—the internal menace of the fifth column, civilian defense, development of new weapons, the size and use of military expenditures, economic restoration of our friends and allies. The commission should be appointed by the President after genuine bipartisan agreement on its membership.

What can such a commission accomplish? It cannot make those decisions which inevitably are the responsibility of the Executive and the Congress. It obviously cannot take over the detailed work of the FBI or the Chiefs of Staff or other agencies. But it can take a fresh look at our situation and give the American people a trustworthy, "unpartisan" statement of the salient facts affecting our security.

Communism everywhere is on the march. The masters of the Kremlin have not taken a recess during the months we have ignored the real battles of the cold war for the sham battles of witch-hunting. Naked self-interest demands a halt to this division of our energies.

Establishment of this "commission on national security" will start us on the road back to our America—a land of freemen marching forward with confidence.

## "College in the Tall Timber," by Rafe Gibbs, Popular Mechanics.

There is a certain type of young man whose elbows get crowded in the ordinary classroom. He is the student who likes a ceiling of cumulus clouds, walls of pines, desks of fallen logs and blackboards of granite on a mountainside. He would feel right at home at the University of Idaho forestry summer camp.

Couched on the east shore of Payette Lakes near McCall, Idaho, the camp is as uncollegiate as caked boots, but the students enrolled in the School of Forestry are enthusiastic. They attend the camp between their sophomore and junior years, and after eight weeks there they have definitely decided whether or not they want to carve careers in the woods.

During the day the students ramble the mountain slopes. They size up trees and estimate the amount of lumber in a stand. They observe grazing conditions, learn what plant species are best for cattle, for sheep, for wild life. They watch logging crews in operation and visit mills. They see and do, in fact, virtually all the jobs of the man of the woods.

The forestry summer camp is no vacation, but most of the students love it.

During the past three years, two villages in New York have served as "guinea pigs" for an interesting experiment. In one of the villages, ultraviolet lights were installed in the schools, theater, library, Sunday school rooms, Scout headquarters, and popular eating places. Careful tabulations over the three-year period indicated that the village had fewer cases of chicken pox and measles than did the other town, where no ultraviolet lights were in operation.

Both chicken pox and measles are airborne infectious diseases, caused by viruses. Though it has been known for some years that ultraviolet rays could kill such viruses, the study was the first large-scale attempt to prove the rays' value. Results seem to indicate that disinfection of the air in the places where children gathered *did* help to prevent the spread of the diseases. Since the common cold and influenza are also caused by viruses, further studies may show that they, too, can be controlled.

★ ★ ★

Planes are taking to the air in many sections of the country this summer to fight a wide variety of insect pests which are threatening crops and forests. A dramatic example of this airborne attack is the one being carried out in Washington and Oregon where nearly a million acres of fine timberland are threatened.

The villain in this case is the spruce budworm—a caterpillar which eats the foliage from the fir trees. The worms not only destroy the timber, but also cause a fire hazard. Trees stripped of their foliage are like torches when a forest fire gets started.

Approximately 100 planes are to strafe the infected areas with DDT. Uncle Sam will help to foot the one million dollar bug-spraying bill.

★ ★ ★

The city of Boulder, Colorado, is not worried about the present water shortage affecting many areas of the United States. The city's water supply is furnished by a glacier of solid ice—more than a mile long and a mile wide. The water from the Arapahoe Glacier is so pure that it needs no chemical treatment.



"MAY I TAKE A MESSAGE?" When no one is at home, this ingenious device, called a Tele-Magnet, attached to the telephone announces that fact. Then it records whatever message the caller wishes to leave. When the owner returns, he touches a switch and the transcribed messages are reproduced for him.